How to Survive as a Soviet Dissident

8-10 Two Political Prisoners Write Guide, Say Lie to Authorities

MOSCOW, Dec. 19 (UPI)-no grounds for hope in the kovsky and Glusman risked your life," and are "not intek-Two Soviet political president legiscience of ductors? have produced a factical handsubmission to authorities.

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Giuzanan, a psychiatrist the morality of the dissidenting in Moscow and was made from Kiev, was sentenced to truth, sincerity, sympathy-beavailable to Western corre 10 years and is in a labor page that would mean giving so forth.

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The Soviet Union has de-

The typewritten manuscript Dow in Vladimir Prison near those being examined the two washings for Psychia. Moscow. buck says: "It is lated to adopt Dissident sources said the would give the psychiastriat

The book advises dissidents

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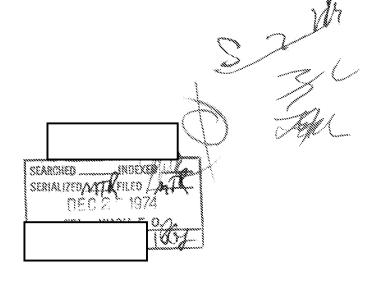
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Soviet Dissident Sees Carter, Mondale

By Edward Walsh

President Carter met with for 10 minutes yesterday with Soviet dissident Yladimir/ Bukovsky, but the White House made no attempt to turn the encounter alto a showpiece of the President's campaign for human rights in the Soviet Union and elsewhere

Carter sat in for the last 10 minutes of a half-hour meeting between Bulovsky and Vice President Mondale, telling the dissident writer that he will forcefully advocate the cause of human rights

Our commitment to the concept of human rights is permanent and I don't intend to be fimid in my public sistements and positions," the President said.

"I want them to be productive and not counterproductive and also to as sure that our own nation and countries other than the Soviet Union are constantly aware that we want to pursue the freedom of individuals and their right to express themselves," he added.

Bukovsky replied "I understand the high busing that is being shown me by my being received in the White House and I understand in deing so your administration shows its respect for the movement I represent and the ineas we stand for

The police exchange of Females through a State Department inter-

preter in the Roosevelt Room of the White House was relayed to reporters later by Al Eisele, Mondale's press secretary

While Carter's meeting a leading Soviet dissident contrasted with President Ford's refusal to see dissident Soviet writer Alegander Solabentisyn last year, the White House made no attempt to highlight the event.

Bukovksy left the White Blouse without speaking to reporting at his own request, according to Elsele. No official photograph of the meeting between the President and Bukovsky usually a routine matter for presidential meetings, was released. Moreover, the brief time Carter spent with Bukovsky and other circumstances surrounding the meeting highlighted Mondale's participation in it, not the President's.

Although White House officials said no attempt was made deliberately to downplay the significance of the meeting. It appeared that an effort was made not to allow it to inflame further Soviet displeasure with Carter's arong statements on human rights in the Soviet Union.

Eisele said the thrust of the conversation between Mondale and Bukovaky had to do with human rights. He said Bukovaky hid not all the Linted States to do anything specific in that regard and that he referred several times to the importance of understanding the purchasery of the Sp.

viet leaders and the Soviet people" in dealing with the loads.

Asked at one point by the Vice President what sustains the Soviet dissidents through adversity, Bukovsky replied, "First and foremost trust, faith in people, faith in the future and faith in the human values for which we stand."

As the Soviet disaldent was being driven away from the White House on officer of the Executive Protective Service charged across the grounds and became involved in a brief scut file with a two-man corners are from CBS. The crew had positioned itself on a patch of lawn that is usually all limits to reporters.

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THE VENTERATION STABLES

THE NEW YORK-TIMES

George F. Will

Carter's 'Tougher' Soviet Standard

When the Nazis crossed into Poland, in September 1939, the League of Nations was debating the need for a standard European railroad-crossing sign. A whimsical historian wonders if the Lesgue considered: "Caution: Nazis

Today's skeptics assume that President Carter's efforts on behalf of human rights in the Soviet Union will be as ineffective as was the League of Nations' rhetoric. They are mistaken. Carter says that U.S. interests in human rights in the Soviet Union can be "severed" from such matters as trade and arms negotiations. He is mistaken.

By bringing the human rights issue to a state of simmer, Carter has made an official preoccupation of the Soviet Union's brutality. This preoccupation is sound to compet the United States to et for liself higher—which is to say lougher—negotiating standards than if has had for the last six years.

Carter is not focusing attention on Sovjet "internal affairs," nor on the So viet government's contempt for the buman rights provisions of its own 'constitution." Rather, Carter is focusing atsention on the Soviet Union's contemptuous disregard for international undertakings. With regard to the free movement of people and ideas, the Soviet Union is not being asked to do anything it has not repeatedly agreed to

The Soviet Union signed the Helsinki Agreement, with its human rights provisions, as it has signed similar multilateral piedges: strictly for propaganda value. When it did so, in 1975, it was secure in the knowledge that Secretary of State Kissinger would not make an issue of noncompliance. Now Carter has made noncompliance an issue. And even if he thinks the issue can be severed from, say, trade negotiations, it cannot be.

Expansion of U.S. Soviet trade depends, in large measure, on Soviet compliance with the Jackson-Vanik amendment. It makes freer emigration from the Soviet Union a condition for granting the Soviet Union "most favored nation" trading status, and participation in U.S. credit programs. But the politi-

"Carter is focusing attention on (Russia's) contemptuous disregard for international undertakings."

cal climate Carter has created makes it impossible for him to do what many in his State Department would like to do, namely, seek repeal of the Jackson-Vanik amendment.

For a variety of reasons—population losses in the war, pressure on women to work, severe housing shortages—the Soviet Union faces a demographic crisis. It has a manpower shortage and a low birth rate. It needs to modernize and automate industry, especially agri culture, quickly. To do this, the Sovie Union needs U.S. trade; thus we have leverage to force some evolution of Sciviet society.

The quickering evolution of Spain since Franco's death makes the Soviet Union an interesting anachronism. Of all the nations that were aligned with or sympathetic to, Hitler in 1939, only the Soviet Union has a regime distinguished by its fundamental continuity with the regime of 1939

If Carter wants a whilf of today's sulphurous Soviet regime, he should ask Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin for a copy of the Soviet film, "Secret and Open Things." It is one of the most important exercises in anti-Semitism since the death of Joseph Goebbels.

It opens with a blank screen, and a pistol shot. Then the narrator says: That was how the Jewess Panya Kap-lan tried to kill Lenin "Thus begins a survey of Soviet "history" that is an incitement to anti-Semitism. It has been shown to Red Army groups as well as in public cinemas.

When German tanks are shown invading Russia, the narrator says: "Jewish capital helped Hitler to power." And the Soviet Union is not so "de-Stalinized" that it will discuss Trotsky (founder of the Red Army, and later Stalin's rival) as other than a sinister figure. In this film , his sinister nature is underscored by identifying him with his Jewish name, Bronstein.

Nature did not design the Soviet regime for anything other than coarseness, it has never tempered its ferocity with finesse. Thus, when it undertook to instruct President Carter not to meet with Vladimus Bukovsky, it described the extlett dissident as scum, and pointedly safd: "This information might be of interest to those who wish to con-

verse with the renegade."

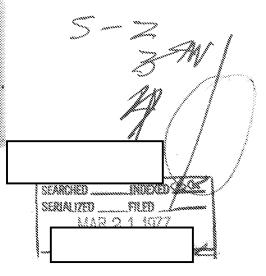
This clearly was Moscow instructing Carter not to meet with a Soviet dissident. Under the previous administration's policy of preemptive appeasement, such instructions were not needed, as Moscow knew and Solzhenitsyn: learned.

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